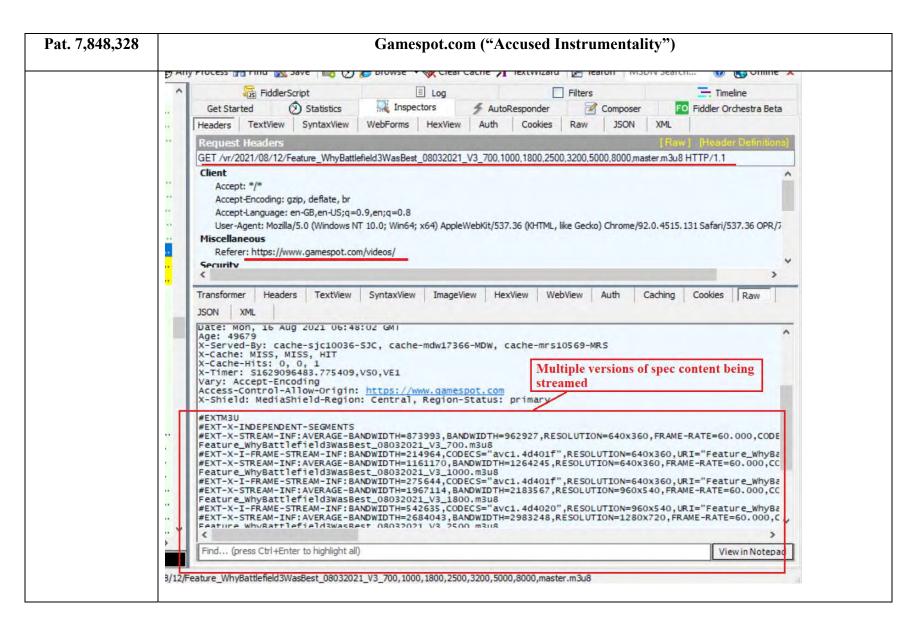
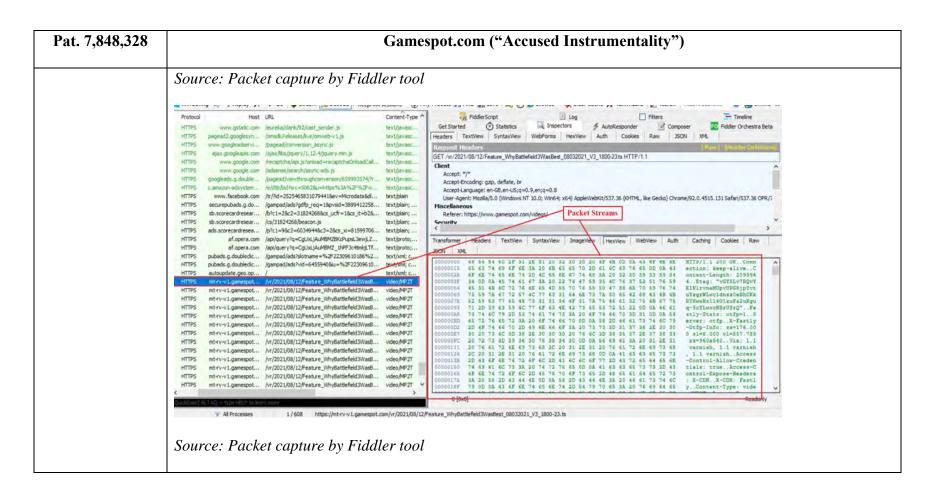
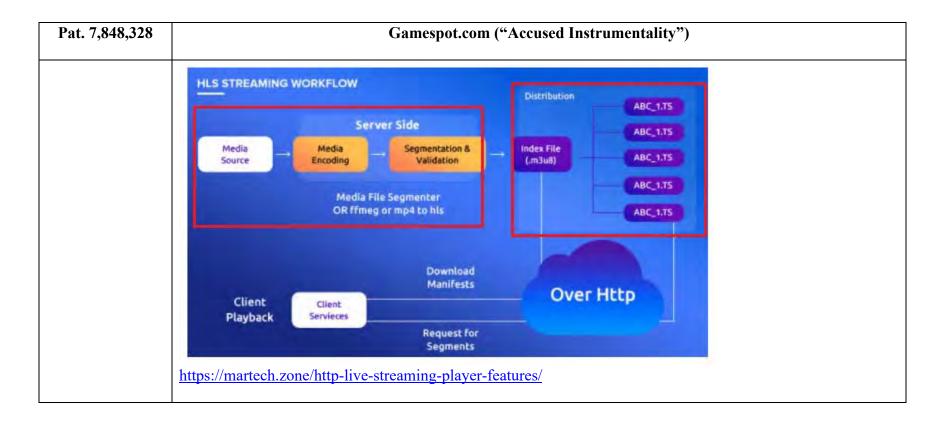


NIMITZ TECHNOLOGIES LLC CLAIM CHARTS RE PAT. 7,848,328

Pat. 7,848,328	Gamespot.com ("Accused Instrumentality")
	Source: Packet capture by Fiddler tool As shown below, a server of an HLS streaming service provider converts plurality of data streams such as audio, video, etc. of a streaming content (e.g., specific content) such as a TV program in multiple versions in different adaptation sets of a M3U8 Manifest File. For example an adaption set may consists of representation of resolution 640 x 360 video, 960 x540 video, etc.

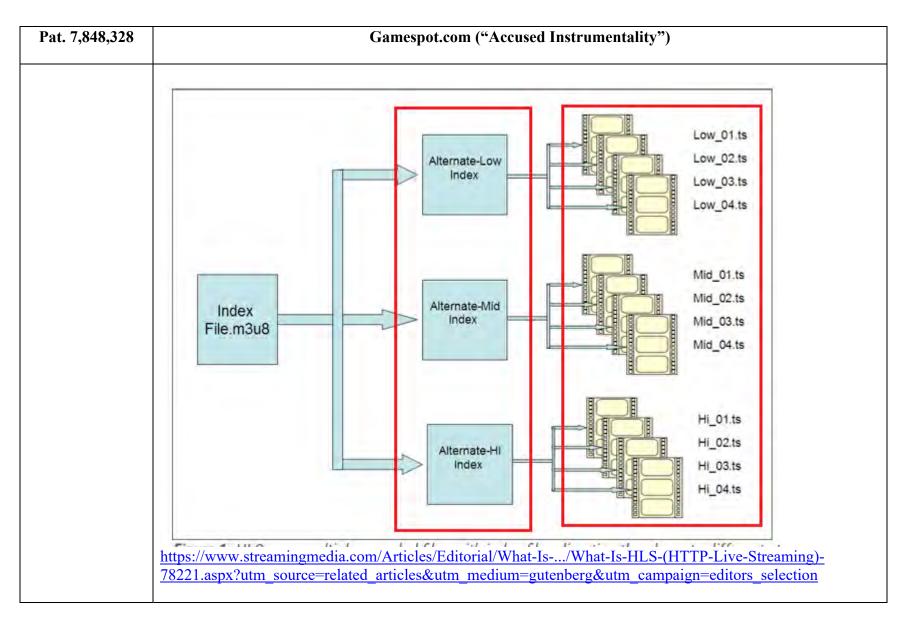


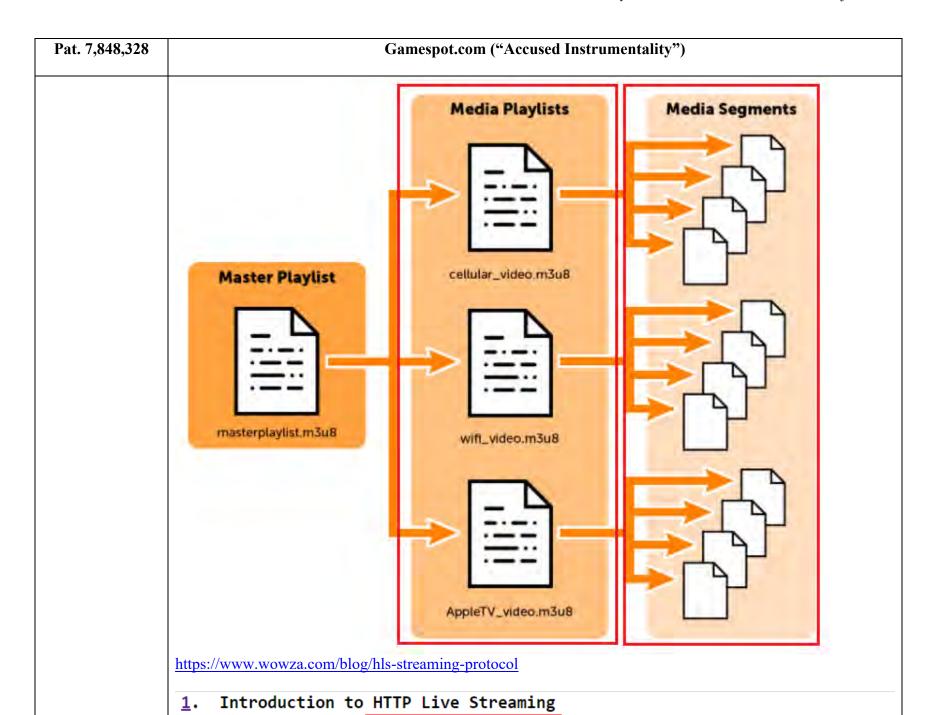




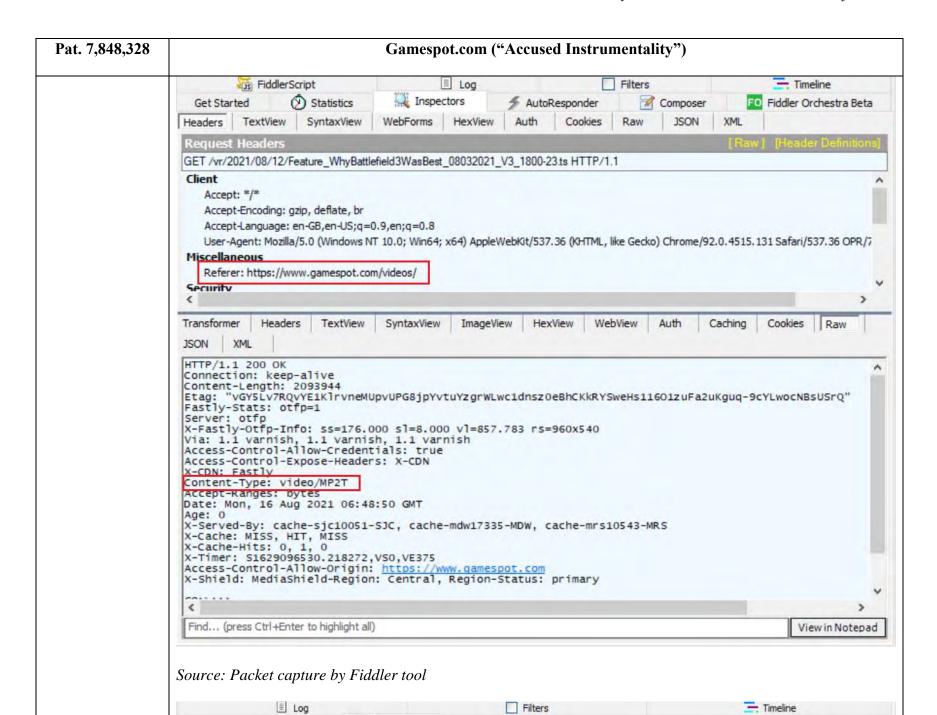
Pat. 7,848,328	Gamespot.com ("Accused Instrumentality")
	HLS supports the following:
	 Live broadcasts and prerecorded content (video on demand, or VOD)
	Multiple alternate streams at different bit rates
	Intelligent switching of streams in response to network bandwidth changes
	Media encryption and user authentication
	The following figure shows the components of an HTTP Live Stream.
	AV Inputs Server Distribution Client
	Media encoder Origin web server Index file Imp4
	Stream segmenter HTTP
	https://developer.apple.com/documentation/http_live_streaming

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	AAC audio processing requires a small amount of leading "throw-away" audio to prime the encoder and initialize internal tables. This small amount of audio results from encoder delay which happens during encoding to produce properly formed, encoded audio packets, and its duration is commonly referred to as the priming duration. This audio needs to occur before the first frame of video; otherwise, there will be no audio for the first few frames of video.
	Priming samples Leading samples
	Audiq track Segment
	Video track Segment
	The audio sample rates are normally 44.1 kHz or 48 kHz. For more information, see the HTTL Live Streaming Specification and the HLS Authoring Specification for Apple Devices. https://developer.apple.com/documentation/http live streaming/preparing audio for http live streaming

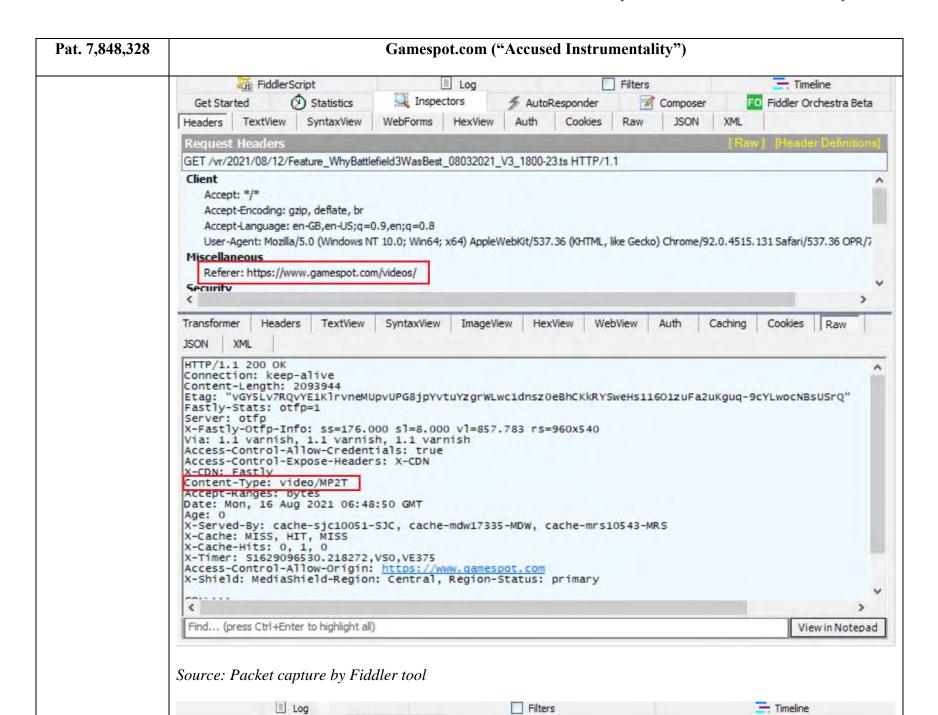


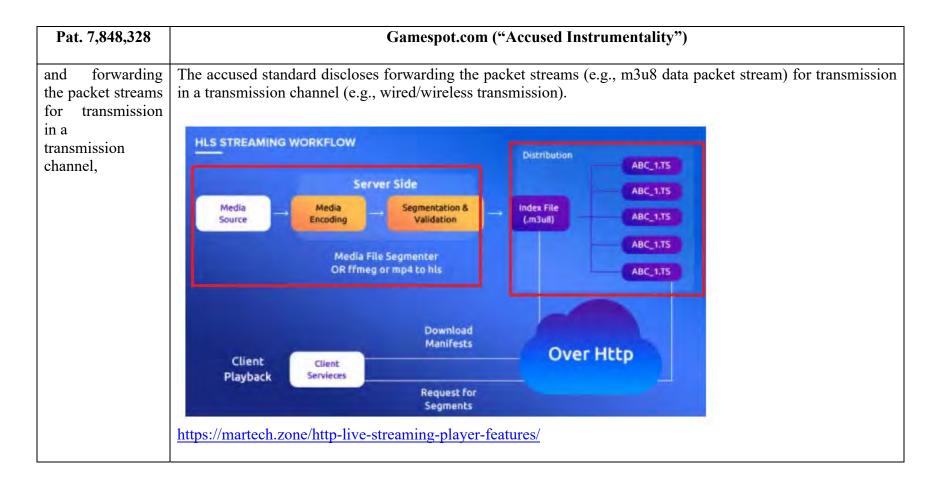


Pat. 7,848,328	Gamespot.com ("Accused Instrumentality")
encapsulating each data stream of the plurality into a stream of packets according to a first communication protocol,	The accused standard discloses encapsulating each data stream (e.g., media streams such as audio, video, captions, etc.) of the plurality into a stream of packets (e.g., index file m3u8 data packets) according to a first communication protocol (e.g., Transmission control protocol). As shown below, For HLS, MPEG-2 transport stream is used to encapsulate the data stream (e.g., media streams such as audio, video, captions, etc.) using first communication protocol (e.g. TCP). Protocol Hoot URL Hood URL Hoot URL Hood URL Hoot URL Hood URL Hoot URL
	HTTPS pubads, q.dobledic gampad/ads/br/mere wize 250950 188942 text/mic_te



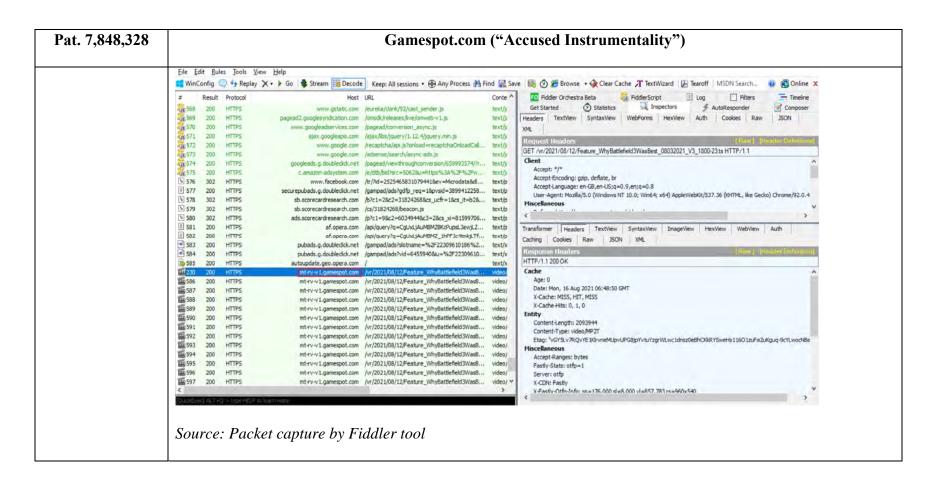
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wherein, as to each of the packet streams, the packets have a value in a common field identifying the component mapped to the data stream encapsulated by the packet stream;	

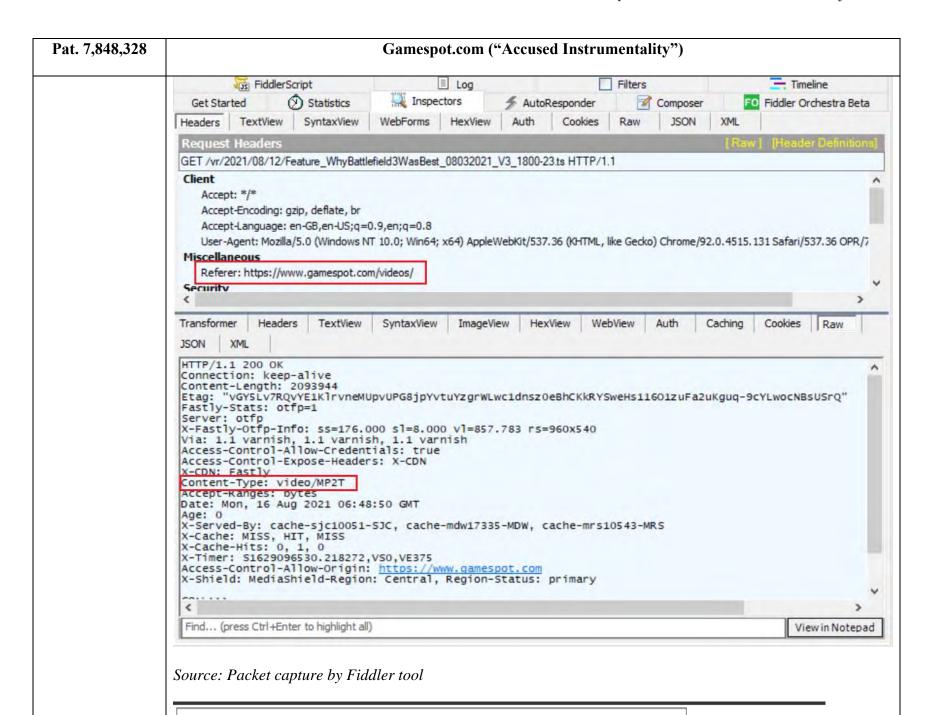




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d wherein the	The accused standard discloses wherein the mapping further comprises assigning a specific value (e.g., value)

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mapping further comprises assigning a specific value to	corresponding to different media stream) to each component for a predefined field of a packet (e.g., segment info) according to a second communication protocol (e.g., HTTP/Hypertext transfer protocol), the specific value (e.g., value corresponding to different media stream) distinguishing the component from other components.
each component for a predefined field of a packet	As shown below, the accused standard provides m3u8 index file with multiple media playlists. Each media playlist has many representations, wherein every representation has many segments, these segments contains media information of each conversion corresponding to that media playlist.
according to a second communication	The accused standard provides each segment having information related to a particular HTTP based uniform resource locator for getting a media stream from that particular address.
protocol, the specific value distinguishing the	For the video segment shown below, the base URL is mt-rv-v1.gamespot.com and the specific value is "vr/2021/08/12/Feature_WhyBattlefield3WasBest_08032021_V3_1800-23.ts" (http based).
component from other components, and	

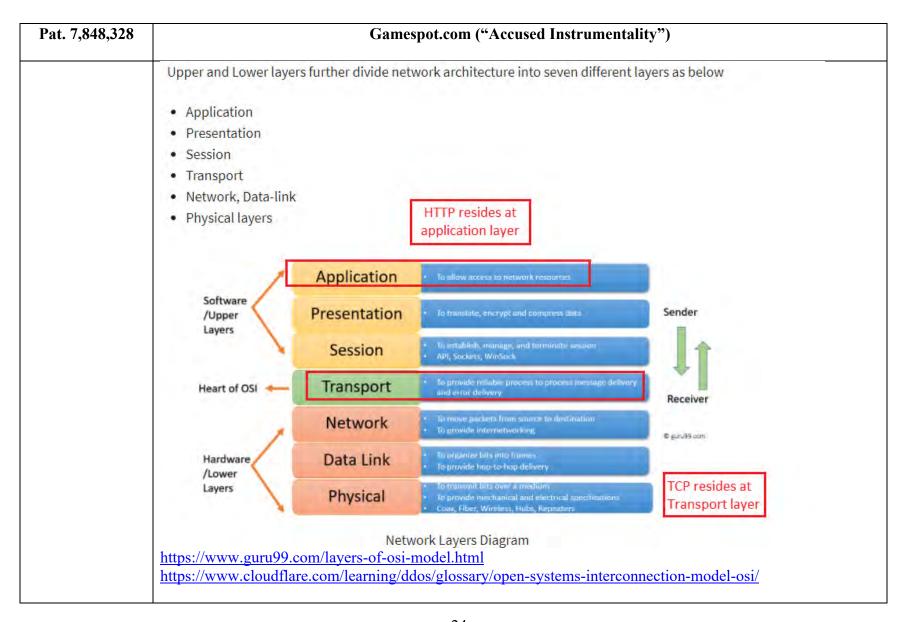




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the encapsulating comprises encapsulating the packet	The accused standard discloses encapsulating comprises encapsulating the packet streams (e.g., data packets in m3u8 file) according to one or more lower layer protocols without encapsulating the packet streams (e.g., data packets in m3u8) according to the second communication protocol (e.g. HTTP Protocol).
streams according to one or more lower layer protocols without	Further as explained below, the packet streams are encapsulated according to one or more lower layer protocols (e.g., network layer/MAC layer/physical layer) of the device transmitting the packet streams. Since, the packet streams are obtained by TCP encapsulation of data streams and the HTTP protocol doesn't reside beneath the TCP layer, the further encapsulation doesn't comprise encapsulation using HTTP protocol (once TCP encapsulation has been executed).
encapsulating the packet streams according to the second communication protocol.	In any communication system, when a sender prepares data for sending from its physical interface (e.g., wired/wireless interface of the server/machine), the process of entire "data formulation" or "data construction" has multiple steps, all steps (if they are present) are associated with one layer of OSI model (it's a model which every communication system follows, some specification communication schemes may have lower number of layers (because multiple layers of OSI can be combined into one for those cases). Two lower level layers—data link layer and physical layers are invariably present in any communication system. They are the lowest two layers. They reside beneath the TCP layer. Data link layer ensure error free communication whereas the physical layer processes the data so that it can be sent using the actual medium of communication (e.g., modulation and formatting in wireless/wired communication system)

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	Does HLS use TCP or UDP as its transport protocol?
	TCP and UDP are transport protocols, meaning they are responsible for delivering content over the Internet. TCP tends to deliver data more reliably than UDP, but the latter is much faster, even though some data may be lost in transit.
	Because UDP is faster, some streaming protocols use UDP instead of TCP. HLS, however, uses TCP. This is for several reasons:
	1. HLS is over HTTP, and the HTTP protocol is built for use with TCP (with some exceptions).
	2. The modern Internet is more reliable and more efficient than it was when streaming was first developed. In many parts of the world today, user connectivity has vastly improved, especially for mobile connections. As a result, users have enough bandwidth to support the delivery of every video frame.
	3. Adaptive bitrate streaming helps compensate for the potentially slower data delivery of TCP.
	https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/video/what-is-http-live-streaming/

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	HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) The HyperText Transfer Protocol, or HTTP, must be the most widely used Application layer protocol in the world today. It forms the basis of what most people understand the Internet to be—the World Wide Web. Its purpose is to provide a lightweight protocol for the retrieval of HyperText Markup Language (HTML) and other documents from Web sites throughout the Internet. Each time you open a Web browser to surf the Internet, you are using HTTP over TCPIIP.
	 HTTP was first ratified in the early 1990s and has been through three main iterations: HTTP/0.9: A simplistic first implementation of the protocol that only supported the option to get a Web page.
	 HTTP/1.0: Ratified by the IETF as RFC 1945 in 1996. This version added many supplemental data fields, known as headers to the specification. This allowed for other information passing between the client and server, alongside the request and consequent page.
	 HTTP/1.1: Defined in RFC 2068 by the /ETF, version 1.1 implemented a number of improvements over and above the 1.0 specification. One of the main improvements of 1.1 over 1.0 was the implementation of techniques such as persistent TCP connections, pipelining, and cache control to improve performance within HTTP-based applications.
	https://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=169578



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